DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 187 26 September 1986

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Geplacea Protests U.S. Sugar Sales to China [CANA] A 1

ARGENTINA

Alfonsin Addresses International Labor Conference B 1
Communist Criticizes Alfonsin's Policies B 3
Peronists Launch Montonero Leader's Candidacy B 4

BOLIVIA

Minister Valle Confirms DEA Agent's Status C 1
Ministry Wants DEA Testimony C 1
Detainee To Give Information C 2
Information Ministry on U.S. Support Forces C 2

BRAZIL

INPE Develops Satellite Model With French Aid D 1
[O GLOBO 22 Sep]
Use Of Brasilsat D 2
Joint Building Ventures With USSR Planned D 2
[O GLOBO 24 Sep]

CHILE

Government Displeased With UK Minister's Speech E 1
Willoughby Discusses National Situation [COSAS 15 Sep] E 1
Explosion at Cultural Foundation; No Injuries E 4
17 Arrested in New Searches in La Victoria E 4
Maroto, Lagos, Correa Banned from Leaving Country E 4
Briefs: Colombian-Chilean Cooperation E 4

COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister on Relations With United States F 1

ECUADOR

Febres, Congress Dispute Over Vargas Amnesty G 1

PERU

Three Die in Incidents at Huancayo University J 1
Police Conclude Antidrug Operation With Colombia J 1

VENEZUELA

Charges of Violating OPEC Quotas 'Groundless' L 1
Briefs: Oil Pact with Trinidad L 1
[EL UNIVERSAL 15 Sep]

PANAMA

President Delvalle Addresses UN General Assembly N 1
Vice President Views Speech N 7
Shultz Promises Delvalle Compliance With Canal [LA REPUBLICA 24 Sep] N 7
PRD President on Proposed CIA Drug Inquiry N 8

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

Diplomatic Relations Resumed With Morocco P 1
Government Denies Selling Oil to South Africa [Notimex] P 1

EL SALVADOR

Ungo: 29 Sep Meeting Not Agreed Upon P 1

HONDURAS

Government Denies U.S. Hand in Economic Plan [EL HERALDO 24 Sep] P 2
Rosenthal on U.S. Influence P 3

NICARAGUA

Bishop Vega Interviewed on Expulsion [EL SIGLO 21 Sep] P 4
Radio Terms Arias' Speech 'Incoherent' P 6
Tinoco Comments P 6

CUBA

Correspondents Expelled for 'Slanderous' Reports Q 1
'Dissident' Reportedly Arrested [EFE] Q 1
Shevardnadze To Visit in Early October Q 1
ATA Reports Further on Albanian Trade Agreement Q 1
PRC Delegation Meets With Rodriguez, Departs Q 2
Guantanamo Base Treaties Discussed at Meeting Q 2
FDR Leader Zamora Interviewed on Dialogue Q 2
Honduran Rights Leader Protests Repression Q 3
Mexican Agriculture Minister Pesqueira Arrives Q 3
Miret, Soviet Petroleum Minister Tour Oil Field Q 3
CEMA Labor Research Meeting Begins in Havana Q 4
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Romania Q 4

CARIBBEAN

BARBADOS

Cuban Ambassador Presents Credentials S 1

HAITI

Opposition Forms New Council, Demands CNG Resign S 1

JAMAICA

Minister Says Americas' Watch Report Exaggerated S 2

ST LUCIA

Commonwealth Nations Call for Economic Help S 3

GEPLACEA PROTESTS U.S. SUGAR SALES TO CHINA

FL251653 Bridgetown CANA in English 1259 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 25, CANA -- Caribbean and Latin American sugar exporters have protested the sale of 146,000 tons of sugar by the United States to China.

The 21-nation group of Latin American and Caribbean sugar-exporting countries (Geplacea), said in its current bulletin that the sale of the sugar to China helped force down sugar prices on the international market. Geplacea said that the U.S. sold the sugar to China at 4.75 cents (U.S.) a pound, when the prevailing international price was seven cents a pound.

Shortly after the announcement by the U.S. Government, international sugar prices fell drastically, in further detriment to traditional sugar-exporting countries, Latin American and Caribbean nations in particular, said Geplacea.

Not only have the countries in the region been negatively affected by the protectionist policies of the U.S. and the European Economic Community, ... but they must also bear losses due to the low international prices as a result of sugar dumping by the developed countries, Geplacea added.

The group, which is based in Mexico and includes all major sugar exporters of the Caribbean Community, accused the EEC of selling large amounts of sugar at subsidized prices on the international market.

ALFONSIN ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

PY251338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2033 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA) -- President Raul Alfonsin and CGT [General Confederation of Labor] Secretary General Saul Ubaldini today engaged in a public disagreement over the contradictory positions they voiced before a large audience. Alfonsin and Ubaldini spoke on the role the world labor movement must play with regard to the foreign debt problems and, particularly, the Argentine Government's proposal to capitalize part of its foreign debt.

While the president asked unions to put forward "reasonable, serious, specific, and feasible" proposals, Ubaldini strongly condemned "international usury" and demanded "a vote of repudiation against the IMF" from labor leaders throughout the world. Ubaldini's speech was followed by that of Alfonsin during the opening session of the conference, which began in the capital at noon today, on the foreign debt problem and the crisis in Latin America. The conference is being sponsored by ICFTUO and the Inter-American Regional Organization of Workers (ORIT).

There was some tension in the conference because of Ubaldini's visibly late arrival -- he arrived after the beginning of the first speech -- and because of the "counterpoint" of applause and shouts in which the supporters of the president and of the brewery workers' leader later engaged. Ubaldini's arrival at the Casacuberta Hall at the General San Martin Cultural Center, where the opening session was being held, created an uncomfortable situation on the stage where the authorities, including President Alfonsin, were seated.

Neither Alfonsin nor Ubaldini mentioned domestic political issues. Their speeches dealt mainly with the problems that the industrialized nations have inflicted upon the developing countries. But while Ubaldini strongly condemned the IMF, Alfonsin demanded "realistic and feasible" proposals. He asked the union leaders of developed countries to raise the issue in their respective countries in order to prevent the criticism of financial and lending agencies "from taking on a frivolous or superficial attitude."

Alfonsin called upon the workers of developed countries to "raise their voices" in their respective capitals to express, in a practical fashion, their solidarity with the nations affected by the foreign debt crisis. "We do not want postmortem solidarity," the president said, adding that when those workers were supposed to have supported us, "they failed to render their indispensable support to our stumbling democratcies which have been battered by the economic crisis into which our nations have plunged."

The conference, which will end on 26 September, is being attended by some 100 representatives from European, Asian, American, and Caribbean labor organizations, and by high-ranking officials of the World Bank, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), and the ILO. Ubaldini, who spoke before Alfonsin, asked for a "vote of repudiation against the IMF."

Alfonsin said that "the workers have been the sector that has been most badly affected by the foreign debt," which, in the case of Argentina, "has not helped to promote development." Alfonsin asked the labor leaders to put forward "serious, reasonable, and feasible" proposals. "This conference will help to analyze the situation and to present recommendations, which we anxiously await and which we hope will be reasonable, serious, specific, and feasible," the president stated.

He added: "We hope such recommendations will be imbued with a strong feeling of solidarity for all social sectors, and that they will clearly reflect this aspiration that is shared by all of the Argentine people, particularly by the Argentine workers, who are the ones who have been most badly hit by the foreign debt crisis."

Alfonsin recalled that the foreign credit "was not used to increase our country's assets, because no specific sector was promoted by those resources. On the other hand, some other Latin American countries used foreign credit to promote some sectors of their economy." "The only thing Argentina can do now is suffer the consequences, because our country failed to profit by its chances, unlike other countries which are also confronting the debt problem," but which at least tried to take advantage of their opportunities, he said. He pointed out: "Brazil promoted and strengthened its industrial sector; Mexico developed its oil fields; and Venezuela tried to promote its iron and steel sector." But "Argentina did none of this. The situation is thus even more serious for our people," he stressed.

After thanking Icftuo for "its concern over the debt issue," the president stressed that organized work "is an irreplaceable instrument for democratic governments" and advocated "the exercise of internal democracy in unions." In this regard, he said it is "essential" that labor organizations, "operate democratically," that they "do not support any political sector," and that "above all they defend the interests of workers, whatever their political party."

After thanking the union leaders for attending the Buenos Aires conference -- because this is an implicit "recognition of Argentine democracy" -- Alfonsin stated that the foreign debt problem "is one of the most serious problems the Latin American economies and the developing countries are confronting."

He said: "All of us believe that it is unjust that we have been dragged into this situation and that it is absolutely necessary to undertake actions to make the developed countries aware of their responsibilities and understand that this situation cannot continue."

Alfonsin said that the results of the joint strategy that his government has implemented in the region to confront the demands of creditor countries "have been few." He said: "Unfortunately, there is still no response at the regional level to those proposals that we shall continue to strongly uphold in all international forums to defend our legimate interests."

Alfonsin also questioned those plans "that the IMF intends to implement which many refuse to enforce and which are the subject of much oppposition, as is the case of Argentina which has adopted its own economic program." Alfonsin stated that the IMF is made up of government representatives, "and it is not an isolated body. Therefore, this meeting, being attended by workers from different parts of the world, is very important."

Alfonsin also urged workers from the developed nations "to raise their voices" in the capitals of their respective countries "in favor of the same thing we are defending in this meeting." He added that if they do this, politicians "will understand that the pressure of workers" is stronger than that of farmers. Alfonsin was alluding to the pressure that farmers are exerting for the enforcement of protectionist measures that have harmed the economies of developing countries.

"This is a question of solidarity, and I think it is very good. I applaud and thank you for this solidarity, but we do not want postmortem solidarity," said Alfonsin who received a heavy applause from the audience. He added that "this solidarity which you offer us today is necessary because you failed to render it to our stumbling democracies which have been battered by the economic crisis into which you yourselves plunged our nations."

Alfonsin said that all democratic workers throughout the world "understand the position in which the developing countries, which is not the way we would like to be described, find themselves in." He noted that "there is an urgent need in Latin America for a change in the international financial system, and we are a nation that is beginning to understand the need to achieve integration and work together to be able to be more effective in our struggle to achieve a new international economic order." Alfonsin stated that this new economic order is necessary "to avoid the discrimination to which we are subjected, to internationalize our trade and thus be more effective in our struggle to overcome stagnation, underdevelopment, and poverty."

Speaking to the world labor congress, President Alfonsin urged them to "be ambassadors of a country which has levied punishments for those who tortured, which is equivalent to perpetrating a homicide." In today's speech with which he opened the conference on the foreign debt and the crisis in Latin America, Alfonsin told his audience: "Be the ambassadors of this magnificent country which any government ruler from any part of the world can be proud of; a country that is struggling to find peace formulas for Central America based on the principles of self-determination and nonintervention." "Be the ambassadors of this impoverished country that is in a crisis and that wants to tread the path that will allow it to achieve social justice; where the president of the nation has ceased to be referred to as 'his excellency' to become the president of the Argentine people."

Alfonsin said that "we are pleased to see how workers from developed nations have been able to achieve high standards of living," but he warned that it is impossible to keep these high standards of living if they are based on the efforts and the increased unemployment of workers from developing countries." Alfonsin said: "We are a nation that has overcome a long night, that has recovered a state of rights of which we are proud, where individual freedoms are enforced, where there is freedom of the press and to hold meetings, and where anyone can say what he wants before the president of the country."

COMMUNIST CRITICIZES ALFONSIN'S POLICIES

PY251947 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2237 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (DYN) -- Fernando Nadra, member of the Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] Central Committee, today severely criticized the recent speech made by President Raul Alfonsin in Arrecifes, saying that the president made an "error of judgment." "The president perceives us as being very leftist, because he stands too far to the right. Since every day he moves farther to the right, he sees us as being farther to the left." The communist leader said this in a press conference that he called to release a party document answering the accusations made by the head of state.

On 18 September, the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the founding of Arrecifes, Alfonsin criticized those who are using "the language of those of the far left who have been expelled by the Nicaraguan Sandinists," and added that "some groups that originally believed in the need for a democratic system, even if it is, according to them, a bourgeoisie democracy, have now moved to the far left." The president's words were interpreted as a direct allusion to the forces of the People's Front (an alliance of the PCA, the Movement Toward Socialism and other minor forces of the Argentine left). The president had already referred to them publicly in Villa Regina, Rio Negro, last April.

Nadra sustained that President Alfonsin "walks away from the democratic tradition of the radicals with his McCarthyist language. That is not fortuitous" because "he already walked away from the Yrigoyenist tradition and from the platform of the party. He moved away from his electroral promises, under the disguise of modernization, only to be caught in the nets of the IMF."

PERONISTS LAUNCH MONTONERO LEADER'S CANDIDACY

PY252108 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2112 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Sep (NA) -- The Revolutionary Peronism [Peronismo Revolucionario] Party today officially announced the precandidacy of Montonero leader Mario Fermenich for national deputy of the Metropolitan Justicialist faction. Firmenich is in jail awaiting trial. The Peronist party demands the immediate release of Fermenich "in accordance with the legal right he has to be released from jail because he has not been sentenced."

Leaders of the Revolutionary Peronism national and metropolitan board granted a joint press conference this afternoon to publicly announce Firmenich's candidacy. During the press conference they also announced the precandidacy of Pablo Unamuno for national deputy, and Gustavo Gemelli and Jorge Reyna for councilmen.

The Peronist leaders explained that Firmenich's candidacy is "legally possible" because "he has not been sentenced and must be set free immediately in accordance with the legal right he has to be released from jail." According to that Peronist argument, refusal to release him from jail "would amount to disregarding the right to release on bail as provided, in this case, by current Argentine law and the international treaties signed by the nation." They added that "the refusal to release him from jail represents political proscription, and as such is in violation of the laws and treaties."

Leader Pablo Unamuno explained that Firmenich's precandidacy in internal elections of the metropolitan Justicialist faction will be possible when the Montonero leader is set free. This strategy is based on an amendment to the Penal Code, according to which no case can have a sentence pending for more than 2 years.

Firmenich's lawyer Fernando Torres has stated that "the grounds for release from jail are established by Article 379 of the Code of Procedures and with Article 701 of the Penal Code," and that the 2-year period begins on "the date when he was detained in Rio de Janeiro, 13 February 1984." The electoral code prevents detainees from running as candidates for public posts, a stipulation which has been termed "unconstitutional" by the Revolutionary Peronist leaders.

MINISTER VALLE CONFIRMS DEA AGENT'S STATUS

PY260235 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Excerpts] National Defense Minister Luis Fernando Valle confirmed a few hours ago that the Armed Forces High Command had delivered to President Victor Paz Estenssoro the report on the Huanchaca case. Armed Forces commander General Raul Lopez Leyton delivered the report personally, the minister said.

Valle said the report will only be released to the public when President Paz deems it necessary to do so. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy denied that any confusing or conflicting orders had been issued in the Huanchaca case. He said that rescue operations were delayed by the lack of means of transportation. [recorded passage omitted]

The minister then spoke about the situation in the country. He said the present atmosphere is restless because of the situation in the mines. He also spoke about the DEA official.

[Begin Barthelemy recording] You must ask that question to the Foreign Ministry. All I know is that all DEA officials have diplomatic passports and are considered by the U.S. Embassy here as part of its staff, as attaches to the embassy [agregados]. The Foreign Ministry can explain their legal status, according to regulations and international agreements, better than I can. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Ministry Wants DEA Testimony

PY251309 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] During a press conference at the Foreign Ministry, Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdez yesterday stated the Bolivian Foreign Ministry has asked the Interior Ministry to request from the U.S. Embassy in Bolivia the appropriate authorization to permit the DEA official to clarify some points in the Huanchaca case and to testify before a special congressional committee.

Valdez said DEA official Jesus Gutierrez has held diplomatic status since the time of the UDP [Democratic and Popular Unity] government and that this rank was awarded to him on 11 June 1984. The Vienna Convention, which has been recognized by Bolivia, states that a diplomatic rank guarantees the immunity of every diplomat.

Acting Foreign Minister Jorge Valdez clarified the headline that appeared on the front page of an evening daily published in La Paz which mistakenly stated that the DEA official enjoys diplomatic status because he is a cultural attache. Valdes said he was misinterpreted because a few hours earlier he had stated the DEA official in question is an assistant attache.

Jesus Gutierrez, a DEA official, has been summoned by a congressional committee studying the Huanchaca case. Gutierrez has failed to appear before the congressional committee, but the interior minister said that Gutierrez could neither be banned from leaving the country nor forced to testify because he possesses diplomatic immunity.

In conclusion, Valdez said the Bolivian Foreign Ministry is attempting to clarify the events related to the killing of [Bolivian scientist] Noel Kempf Mercado in Huanchaca and this is why the Foreign Ministry is proposing that the testimony of the DEA official be received through the U.S. Embassy.

Detainee To Give Information

PY251537 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0236 GMT 25 Sep 86

[By Amanda Davila]

[Excerpt] Santa Cruz, 24 Sep (EFE) -- Official sources today said Humberto Gil Suarez, a Bolivian citizen, has been arrested at the request of the congressional mixed committee that is investigating the Huanchaca case. It is believed that he could provide valuable information on the drug trafficking network.

Deputy Mario Velarde Dorado, the chairman of the investigating committee who reported on the detention, has said that Gil Suarez is not involved in the Huanchaca events in which a Bolivian-Spanish scientific expedition was ambushed by drug traffickers and three people were killed. Velarde added that the detainee could provide detailed information on the drug trafficking organizations.

Two days after the Huanchaca incident, in which the Bolivian scientist Noel Kempf Mercado was killed, specialized U.S. and Bolivian troops discovered in a tract of land close to Huanchaca the most sophisticated cocaine factory so far found. According to the congressional committee, the factory operated as a sort of drug trafficking logistical and supply center which fed other small cocaine factories.

Gil Suarez -- alias "Chichi" -- is the first of the 13 people summoned by the committee to testify on the Huanchaca incident and its involvement with drug trafficking. [passage omitted]

INFORMATION MINISTRY ON U.S. SUPPORT FORCES

PY251824 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Regarding reports that contain a clear political bias concerning the presence in Bolivia of U.S. logistical support forces to fight drug trafficking, the Information Ministry has released the following communique. The initial 2-month stage of the bilateal Bolivian-U.S. cooperation agreement ended on 15 September.

This agreement has been extended for another 60 days because the bilateral negotiations with the United States to transfer to Bolivia the indispensable materials and technical equipment to fight drug trafficking have not been concluded; negotiations concerning a 3-year program being drawn up by the Interior Ministry have also not been concluded.

The withdrawal of the U.S. logistical support forces will not signify a cutback in the efforts being made by this government to eradicate crime.

INPE DEVELOPS SATELLITE MODEL WITH FRENCH AID

PY240400 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 22 Sep 86 p 15

[Text] Sao Jose dos Campos -- The first Brazilian satellite, a small octagonal box which weighs 115 kg, has a 1-meter diameter and a height of 90 cm, and will be positioned 700 km above the earth, was born a few days ago at the National Institute of Space Research (INPE). The INPE is developing an engineering model with the same systems and operational specifications of the final model, which will be ready in 1989. The satellite will be launched from the Alcantara launching center, in Maranhao, between March and June of that year.

The model, built with advanced metal-to-metal binding techniques and materials built by Embraer [Brazilian Aeronautics Company], has already undergone most tests. The structure will be practically destroyed at the laboratories of the Air Space Technical Center, where it is undergoing several mechanical strain and temperature and pressure fluctuation tests, which will establish the structure's resistance.

The engineering model that INPE scientists are developing, which will show how the satellite is to be built, will serve to evaluate the satellite's performance in space. To this end, the institute is building a sophisticated integration and testing laboratory (LIT) with the help of a specialized French firm. It is a modern building of 10,000 sq meters where modern equipment imported mainly from France, the United States, the FRG, and Canada, is being set up.

INPE director General Marco Antonio Raupp, a mathemetician, believes if it were to do it by itself, Brazil would need many years to reach space, master the technology, and thus preserve its sovereignty. He explained that a French industrial group headed by Interspace is advising the Brazilian scientists on the implementation of the space program, which includes the launching of four experimental satellites with Brazilian-made rockets before 1993. Assistance has also been provided through cooperative programs with Canada, the United States, the FRG, and Japan. Some help has also been available through agreements with India, China, Argentina, and other countries.

Last month, the French attended the first meeting that evaluated the Brazilian satellite program, and they liked what they saw. Yet in their report, they emphasized that the program is elementary. Researcher Aydano Carleial said the first satellite need not have a long life because it will be used for learning purposes, adding that later satellites will be more complex, and by the mid-1990's Brazil will be launching operational satellites. "It will be a major victory if we succeed in launching the first satellite into orbit. If it works it will be a miracle, although this is not essential for this phase of the program," he noted.

The space program provides for the launching of two meteorological satellites, actually working as a sophisticated automatic station that will receive and transmit, in real time, meteorological information gathered by a network of 400 stations throughout Brazilian territory. Two more sophisticated satellites will also be launched, carrying cameras to take pictures of Brazil and to spot natural resources. The first two satellites -- which will not be ground-controlled -- will barely have a useful life of 4 months. The last two satellites will have a micropropulsion system that will correct their altitude, so the camera always looks toward the earth, passing over Brazil along specified courses.

INPE is building the LIT laboratory in Sao Jose dos Campos to learn about the operation of this type of equipment, which is not ground-controlled, and cannot be repaired after being launched. A smaller laboratory will be built for conducting pre-launch tests at the Alcantara base. The equipment is already arriving and will be set up with the help of the French technicians. The laboratory will reproduce the conditions existing in space, like pressure, zero gravity, electromagnetic interference affecting the electronic components, temperature, and other variables.

Use of Brasilsat

PY250213 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Several countries are interested in using Brasilsat channels for domestic communications, and according to Embratel [Brazilian Telecommunications Company], the first contacts on this subject have already been made with Venezuela and Bolivia.

Brazil has two domestic communications satellites in orbit: Brasilsats I and II, which were launched in February and March respectively. Each satellite has 24 communications channels as well as reserved channels that can be used to prevent any paralysis of communications services.

JOINT BUILDING VENTURES WITH USSR PLANNED

PY251900 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 24 Sep 86 p 26

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazil and the Soviet Union intend to conduct "Joint Ventures" in the civil engineering sector to construct projects in some African countries. With that objective, Urban Development Minister Deni Schwartz will leave tomorrow for the Soviet Union, accompanied by 50 businessmen linked to the heavy civil engineering sector.

Schwartz said yesteday that the Soviet Union has highly developed technology in the housing sector, especially with pre-fabricated buildings. For this reason, according to Schwartz, National Housing Bank President Jose Maria Aragao and the president of the Brazilian Urban Transport Enterprise, Telmo Malagan, will be included in the delegation.

After visiting the Soviet Union, where Schwartz will preside over the opening on 29 September of the second Brazilian-Soviet Fair made up basically of the construction industry, the Brazilian delegation will go to the GDR on 4 October at the invitation of the GDR Government to enable Malagan to learn about the GDR experience in the urban transport area.

GOVERNMENT DISPLEASED WITH UK MINISTER'S SPEECH

PY252045 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The Chilean Government has expressed its displeasure to British Ambassador to Chile John Hickman over remarks made by British Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe at the UN General Assembly regarding the situation in Chile. The British Foreign Minister referred in a speech to the establishment of the state of siege in Chile and to the human rights issue. An official statement in this regard has been released by Foreign Ministry spokesman Pablo Valdez.

[Begin Valdez recording] Ambassador Jaime Herrera, acting director general of the Foreign Policy Department, has summoned British Ambassador John Hickman in order to convey to him the government's displeasure over the remarks about Chile made at the UN General Assembly by Foreign Minister Sir Geoffrey Howe, on behalf of the EEC.

Herrera gave Ambassador Hickman the text of the reply by Chilean permanent representative to the United Nations Pedro Daza. The national news media have also reported on this. Herrera asked the ambassador to pass this text along to other EEC representatives.

Herrera regretted the fact that Howe's speech did not refer to terrorism or to the discovery of weapons, and that it did not condemn the attack on the president of the Republic. This represents a clear evidence of the biased manner with which the Chilean situation is viewed. [end recording]

WILLOUGHBY DISCUSSES NATIONAL SITUATION

PY040415 Santiago COSAS in Spanish 15 Sep 86 pp 8-10

[Interview granted by former MAN (National Action Movement) President Federico Willoughby to COSAS journalist Luis Alvarez Baltierra -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Baltierra] Would you say that Chile has changed now after the attack suffered by the president of the Republic?

[Willoughby] The criminal attack against the president of the Republic is a landmark that redefines Chilean politics. This action reflects a change in the communists' decision. The communist party changed its earlier opinion that the existence of an authoritarian regime was favorable to the development of its strategy. Now it seems that the communist party has decided to eliminate the head of state to create different conditions. A country in which efforts are being made to behead its government is a changed country. This event is so serious that it is a continuing threat. Because I believe that from the moment that the communist party -- the KGB, Moscow, Havana -- decides to eliminate a person using the method of political crime, then from that moment the situation is different.

[Baltierra] Do you believe that the attack has elicited, as hinted at -- during the rally held in support of the president of the Republic on 9 September -- a reuniting of the Chileans who supported him in 1973?

[Willoughby] No. I believe that the attack has awakened the Chilean's natural tendencies to rally around a person to whom much is owed and who has been the target of a cowardly aggression that has cost the lives of uniformed service men who are not involved in politics, wounding officers of the Chilean Armed Forces and Carabineros who have nothing to do with this matter, but who were doing their duties. The political crime itself is alien to the professional functions of the Armed Forces. In my opinion, an alienation took place when the conditions in which the Armed Forces regime was developing changed to a personalist government with a different economy, beginning 1980. Perhaps, the decisive factor was the closing of the political opening that sought to comply with the 1980 Constitution and a transition beginning 1981. There was a change there that marked a separation. Therefore, I do not think that a reuniting will take place as a result of the attack because a political, administrative, social, economic, cultural, and educational strategy is one thing, and a criminal action that confirms the communist aggression is another. [passage omitted]

[Baltierra] At any rate, what is your position within the MAN and Chilean nationalism at this time?

[Willoughby] I am a nationalist, founder of the National Action Movement, and I belong in it. I am a leader of Chilean nationalism, a force that must join the movement toward the return to democracy and not remain isolated, because the goal of nationalism is to forge a national unity under a new institutional system.

For a very specific reason, I believe that the French political solution known as "cohabitation" should be co-opted in Chile. This will pacify the country as demanded by all the churches, the institutional commanders in chief, the business organizations through their president, Manuel Feliu, the 12 political groups which have subscribed to the National Accord, and all the non-Marxist Chilean movements. The document entitled "Chile Today" that was made public by the Independent Democratic Union [UDI] also expresses that aspiration, just as the National Union has done.

[Baltierra] But for what purpose?

[Willoughby] There is a desire for national unity that demands "coexistence" among social, business, labor, and political forces, as well as the Armed Forces. The national unity calls for "coexistence." What for? I am not interested in what happens today or in what will happen in the next 15 days. No Chilean political personality is interested in these passing events. We have to look toward the future. We have to build a broad base in which all those sectors I have mentioned are represented. From this foundation a government that will give Chile sufficient stability to spare the country from the upheavals of a conflict between two minorities should emerge. One minority that insists on toppling the government through violent means is made up of the communists, and the Soviets who operate through Cuba -- they are the traitors to the fatherland. The other minority is composed of those people who in good faith believe that the 1973 formula will 15 years later lead to a peaceful solution. These are the two minorities, one of them smaller and the other one larger, but the majority of the citizenry is not with one or the other minority. The majority wants tranquillity in their homes, social justice in our society, nondisturbance in their business, and smooth negotiation of both the internal and foreign debt.

[Baltierra] But how can that ideal formula that you envision be achieved?

[Willoughby] The scenario of 13 years ago has changed. It is only fair that the actors of that period can now take a rest, with the respect and recognition of all Chileans. They should return to their professional functions as guarantors of the institutional system in which they are participants. I believe that with the "coexistence" of all these elements, a government can be installed, with sufficient base of support and authority so the one who heads it can really govern. This war of two minorities will not be able to guarantee the stability of a new regime, because the minorities will always be fighting among themselves, and the majority of Chileans, who have nothing to do with either minority, will be caught in the cross fire, as victims of two extreme positions. As an alternative to prolonging this conflict, we then have to develop a strategy of peace, reconciliation, and understanding.

[Baltierra] Would you say that the National Accord, as such, would be in favor of calling for a dialogue, an understanding with the Armed Forces, including the commander in chief of the Armed Forces who is the president of the nation?

[Willoughby] It would be absurd other wise. He is the political chief of the government!

[Baltierra] Because it was done before...

[Willoughby interrupting] I began my analysis by saying that anyone who aspires to exercise political leadership in Chile must begin by understanding that events have changed the circumstances. The communist party decision to eliminate the chief of state, as well as the toughening of the National Accord in its demands [calling late in August for direct presidential elections and constitutent assembly] have changed the circumstances. So, we must not do what the Ruth of Sodoma and Gomorra did, look behind, because then we will turn into pillars of salt. We have to move forward, and can only advance if we stop nitpicking. To "coexist" with someone, many things have to be tolerated. "Coexistence" means to be able to stay united, despite differences. The Armed Forces have done just this for 13 years. [passage omitted]

[Baltierra] But how specifically can that understanding materialize?

[Willoughby] First, time is an inexorable factor; second, there is the process of maturing; and third, there are developments that may stem from the way the executive branch managers its powers under the state of siege. Imprudent management of these powers can elicit negative reactions. Imprudent behavior on the part of opposition may create negative conditions that could prompt citizens to change their minds. The economic and social conditions may be affected, in one way or another, by the attitude of our foreign creditors. Because, just like a given policy determined that loans be granted, another given political condition can determine their repayment -- and this will be another factor.

The effect of the Holy Father's visit is hard to measure. I think that it will be difficult to settle many situations. However, above all these unpredicatble factors, I believe that moderation will create the possibility to lay a solid basis of understanding upon which we can build an agreement to attain democracy. [passage omitted]

EXPLOSION AT CULTURAL FOUNDATION; NO INJURIES

PY252106 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Santiago, 25 Sep (AFP) -- The police have reported that a bomb exploded today in an art gallery administered by the National Cultural Foundation headed by President Pinochet's daughter. The explosion did not injure anyone but it caused considerable damage and destroyed works of art and the windows of the gallery, located in the elegant La Providencia neighborhood west of here.

Lucia Pinochet Hiriart, director of the foundation, was not present when the bomb exploded shortly after 1200. No organization has claimed responsibility for the attack, which took place despite the state of siege imposed on 7 September after a frustrated attack against President Pinochet during which five members of his entourage were killed.

17 ARRESTED IN NEW SEARCHES IN LA VICTORIA

PY260243 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] During an operation that lasted 4 hours in La Victoria neighborhood, military and police personnel today arrested 17 people. These people were being sought for various crimes and were taken to the Central Headquarters of the Investigative Directorate. This operation was conducted in compliance with an order from the Second Military Court of Santiago. The final report notes that 314 people were checked.

MAROTO, LAGOS, CORREA BANNED FROM LEAVING COUNTRY

PY251917 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Ad Hoc Judge Advocate Joaquin Elbaum has banned Rafael Maroto, Ricardo Lagos, and German Correa from leaving the country. These three individuals have been detained under the state of siege, and after testifying before the judge advocate, they remain at the disposal of the Interior Ministry.

This report was released by the military court located on Soltero Street. The Second Military Court has designated Joaquin Elbaun judge advocate to investigate the attack on the president of the Republic. [passage omitted] The judge advocate himself has reported that after questioning Maroti, Lagos, and Correa, he has banned them from leaving the country, in order to conduct further investigations in a calm and unhurried manner. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN-CHILEAN COOPERATION -- Santiago, 7 Sep (EFE) -- The Chilean official bulletin has reported on a cultural cooperation plan between Chile and Colombia to promote cultural values, tourism, art, education, and sports exchange between the two countries. The plan also includes an exchange of students and teachers between the Colombian Foreign Ministry International Studies Institute and the Chilean Diplomatic Academy. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1319 GMT 7 Sep 86 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RELATIONS WITH UNITED STATES

PA231343 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Report on interview with Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono at the United Nations in New York by special correspondent; no date given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono for the first time in the Barco administration defined his country's expectations regarding its relations with the United States:

Colombia and the United States are maintaining relations within a framework of mutual respect, and realize the need to work together to achieve world peace. The United States is expecting a visit by the Colombian president, who in less than 2 months of government rule has created great expectations. He will travel to the United States to speak as Latin American representative before World Bank officials, the IMF's forum of governors, and the United Nations, where heads of state, kings, princes, prime ministers, and foreign ministers are discussing issues of concern to humanity. This is what Foreign Minister Londono said about relations with the United States:

[Begin Londono recording] Our relations with the United States will be cordial and marked by mutual respect between the two states, they will be warm and, I repeat, based on respect. It is evident that Colombia is within the United States' general sphere of influence; this does not apply only to Colombia -- which is a developing country, as are all other Latin American countries -- but, and you are aware of this, European states that enjoy a significant degree of development. I would be illogical to disregard this fact; it would denote a lack of seriousness. Nevertheless, it is important to point out that our relations will always take place within a framework of independence and mutual respect between the two states. [end recording] [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT SWEARS IN NEW ATTORNEY GENERAL

PA252256 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] As of today, the country has a new attorney general: Carlos Mauro Hoyos, former representative in the congress and former secretary of the Liberal Party. He was sworn in today by President Virgilio Barco Vargas. He went to his office immediately afterwards to begin his activities as the country's new attorney general.

[Begin recording] [reporter] New Attorney General Carlos Mauro Hoyos was unexpectedly sworn in today here at Narino Palace by President Virgilio Barco Vargas. He announced and reasserted his decision to investigate any violation of human rights and anything which violates the country's Constitution.

[Hoyos] I shall follow a norm of conduct as attorney general: To strictly abide by the Constitution and the law and to collaborate with the judicial branch so that the officials in charge of justice may feel secure and have the necessary elements to work. I urge all people to collaborate so that we may faithfully carry out the role for which I was sworn in by the president of the Republic. [end recording]

FEBRES-CONGRESS DISPUTE OVER VARGAS AMNESTY

PA250349 Quito Radio Quito in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero declared unconstitutional the resolution of political amnesty approved by Congress for rebel General Frank Vargas Pazzos. Febres Cordero met for an hour this morning with Minister of Defense Medardo Salazar, Gen Jorge Azanza, Chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the commanders of the three branches. He informed them of his decision.

With this important communique, the president rejects and forbids the application of amnesty approved by Congress, stating that to make such a concession a law rather than a simple resolution is necessary. The president states that Vargas Pazzos committed a military crime while [Abdala] Bucaram committed a common crime. The person who informed the public on this document was Patricio Quevedo Teran, Secretary General for Public Information.

[Begin Quevedo recording] The president met a few minutes ago with his Defense Minister, Gen Azanza, and with the commanders of the Navy and Air Force. During that meeting, the president delivered a document to Gen Medardo Salazar for all the military institutions. The document is self-explanatory and irrefutable. Therefore, this meeting is strictly to advise you about the document.

Division General Medardo Salazar Navas, National Defense Minister. Mr. Minister, as you already know, last night the majority of the legislative assembly tried by two simple agreements to grant amnesty to Gen Frank Vargas Pazzos and attorney Abdala Bucaram Ortiz, concluding that such documents should be published in the official registry. The acts of the legislative assembly violate the form and nature of the Constitution, the state's supreme law over which nothing and no one prevail. To [words indistinct] on the doctrine and contradicts the norms of justice and liberty which presently rule Ecuador. The agreements mentioned violate the last paragraph of Article 67 of the Constitution. According to that statute, legislative acts that deny or grant rights or that interpret the law must be in the form of a law, not a decree, according to the actual case [words indistinct] following the steps which the Constitution outlines. [end recording]

Gen Frank Vargas Pazzos and his wife Miriam Anda de Vargas decided to go on a hunger strike until the conflict that has emerged between the two branches of government is resolved, after learning the government's position on the amnesty granted by Congress Tuesday night. The public learned early this morning of the contents of the communique sent by the president. After the statements made by Vargas Pazzos' defense lawyers, military protection was increased early Wednesday morning at the Epiclachima garrison where Vargas and his wife are jailed. It has been said that even visits of close family and defense lawyers have been forbidden. Dr Patricio Buendia said that there is even a rumor that Vargas Pazzos might be transferred to another military garrison within the next few hours.

Vargas Pazzos' defense lawyers categorically rejected the arguments put forth by the president. It is not up to the president to decide on resulutions adopted by the Congress, as this would be a violation, Arizaga stated. Arizaga also complained that Vargas Pazzos is isolated and not even permitted to speak to his lawyer. [Begin Arizaga recording] [recorded passage indistinct]

THREE DIE IN INCIDENTS AT HUANCAYO UNIVERSITY

PY260348 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0108 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 25 Sep (EFE) -- Government Director General Jesus Guzman has reported that three university students died yesterday during clashes at Huancayo University between sympathizers of the United Left and the progovernment APRA Party. He accused the leftist groups Red Fatherland and Mariateguist Unified Party of having provoked the incidents, during which gunfire and explosions occurred.

He said he will have to verify the incident in Huancayo, 145 km southeast of Lima, capital of Junin Department. To do so, he will travel to that city, which is under a state of emergency.

Newspaper reports state that after university elections were won by the United Left, APRA sympathizeres provoked the incidents. These reports coincide with information provided by the dean of Huancayo University, where classes have been suspended until further notice.

Last Monday, a bomb exploded at the Huancayo University, wounding 18 students and creating a tense situation.

POLICE CONCLUDE ANTIDRUG OPERATION WITH COLOMBIA

PY241721 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0800 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Lima, 23 Sep (EFE) -- It was reported today in Lima that a total of 22 clandestine airstrips were destroyed, and 6 helicopters and 350 kg of cocaine base paste were seized during the "Condor IV" operation conducted by the Peruvian police, along with the Colombian police, against drug trafficking. The operation lasted one month. It was conducted in the Peruvian jungle, where police seized 34 drug trafficking facilities and hideouts, firearms, generators, and an outboard motorboat.

This was announced in Lima by Peruvian Antinarcotics Police Director Civil Guard Colonel Juan Zarate, who said that the Colombian police acted with the Peruvian police as they did on previous operations in the same area. Among the items seized were large quantitites of chemicals used to process cocaine and Brazilian, Colombian, and Peruvian flags.

The Peruvian police officer reported part of the "Condor IV" operation was observed by British Deputy Interior Minister David Mello, who announced that his government will donate to Peru a small aircraft worth $500,000 to be used in the struggle against drug trafficking.

The "Condor IV" operation against illegal drug traficking in the jungle areas was undertaken by the Peruvian Government in August 1985, shortly after President Alan Garcia announced in his inauguration speech of 28 July his decision to combat this scourge.

CHARGES OF VIOLATING OPEC QUOTAS 'GROUNDLESS'

PA251527 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Venezuela is fully complying with the decisions adopted by OPEC. Therefore, it is absolutely untrue that oil production quotas are being ignored.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Martin Pacheco] Venezuelan Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti made this remark at Miraflores Palace, thus refuting local and international press reports that Venezuela is not abiding by the quotas designed to protect the oil market and prices. These quotas imply a restriction on exports. Hernandez Grisanti asserted that the reports are groundless, as Venezuela respects and strictly adheres to all OPEC decisions.

[Hernandez Grisanti] Venezuela is adhering strictly, and this applies not only to the present. In December, a decision was reached to fight for OPEC's just participation on the market, and many of the OPEC member countries interpreted tht determination as meaning that production quotas would no longer be in effect. Venezuela, however, worked according to its assigned production up until the month of June.

[Pacheco] Venezuela's production quota is 9.72 percent of the overall OPEC production of 17.6 million barrels per day.

Meanwhile, Minister Hernandez Grisanti said that thus far no definitive agreement has been reached with Israel, which is interested in importing Venezuelan oil. The topic was discussed in the framework of former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's visit to Venezuela, but the matter is still being examined by Petroleos de Venezuela. [end recording]

BRIEFS

OIL PACT WITH TRINIDAD -- Port-of-Spain, 14 Sep (VENPRES) -- Today Venezuelan Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti and his Trinidad and Tobagan counterpart, Patrick Manning, signed an agreement to prevent and control oil spills in waters shared by the two countries. The document was signed in the framework of Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi's state visit to Trinidad and Tobago. After the ceremony of signing, Minister Hernandez Grisanti reported that in 1986 Venezuela will sell Trinidad and Tobago 9,000 metric tons of parrafin lubricants. [Summary] [Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 15 Sep 86 p 1-13 PA]

DELVALLE ADDRESSES UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

PA231906 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1414 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Speech by Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle before the UN General Assembly -- live]

[Text] Mr President: The election of your excellency to preside over the 41st session of the UN General Assembly constitutes a wise decision by this organization. We must all offer our congratulations, because we will enjoy the broad resources of your political capability, diplomatic experience, and leadership that is profoundly interested in and committed to the welfare of the international community.

Panama brings warm greetings to the peoples and governments represented here and hopes that all other nations of the world will join us in the near future as new members to completely fulfill one of the main objectives of this organization. I am pleased to convey Panama's ardent acknowledgment of the dedication and perseverance of UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar; of his wisdom, vision, ability, and tact that have characterized his constant efforts to reestablish peace where it has been disturbed or threatened, and preserve peace where it fortunately prevails.

Progress that has recently been achieved for the cause of peace stems to a great extent from his remarkable dedication; praise and expressions of gratitude he will recieve during this session are justly deserved.

Concerning Panama, we are grateful for the special promptness, receptiveness, and conscientious attention he has paid to our problems as well as to our peace efforts within the Contadora Group. My government's foreign policy is based on a tradition of struggles against colonialism and discrimination in all forms and expressions, against the use of force as an instrument to impose serfdom or submission, against meddling in the internal affairs of states. It advocated defending the principle of equality among peoples: the inalienable respect of human rights: the principle of peaceful solution of controversies: and the egalitarian distribution of benefits stemming from scientific, technical, and cultural breakthroughs of humanity. Above all, it is based on the respect of nations' territorial integrity and the inherent right of all peoples to political independence and the forging of their own fate without any kinds of meddling, especially foreign pressure.

Primarily for those reasons, I wish to state at this illustrious assembly that Panama rejects and condemns the violent and armed invasion of Afghanistan, and supports the clamor of its people that Soviet Armed Forces be withdrawn from its territory. Our country repudiates the permanent aggression suffered by frontline countries, and the situation of the Namibian people, because they constitute flagrant violations of international law that deserves the unamimous rejection by the other nations. That aggression questions the ideals that inspired the creation of this organization. In addition, they force us to see with frightening clarity the futility of our efforts in the face of the arrogance and prepotence of the racist minority if we limit ourselves to imposing moral sanctions.

I also want to express Panama's sadness in view of the stubbornness with which the Pretoria government clings to the most shameful actions of humanity in present times. The majority will of the South African people marked the end of apartheid as a human form of coexistence long ago. Regrettably, obscurantism and intolerance continue to prevail over the unyielding efforts of the civilized world, which is horrified and dismayed in the face of crimes committed in that territory day after day.

Our support for equality among all men lies at the very heart of our most cherished struggles. For this reason, we would soon like to see in South Africa an egalitarian system reflecting the wishes of the majority of that people, and a democratically elected government that will fully correct the infamous practices we insistently deplore and condemn.

In addition, and based on the same considerations, Panama supports Madagascar's claim over the Malagasy Islands; the Comoro islands' genuine desire to incorporate Magotte Island: in its jurisdiction; Bolivia's long-harboured aspiration to have an outlet to the sea, which would contribute to its development; Spain's efforts to achieve a negotiated solution to the issue of Gilbraltar; Cyprus' very justified wish to obtain general recognition for its independence and freedom; and a pullout of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, as well as the holding of free elections in that country under strict international supervision.

With a very high spirit of conciliation, Panama will support any effort launched to end the tension and acts of violence between Arabs and Israelis. A resolution of this organization created the State of Israel and Panama suports this decision with utmost vigor, the very existence of that country, and its participation in this community of nations. Likewise, it supports any and all efforts to achieve an end to the prolonged state of war between Iran and Iraq, but demands from their respective governments an absolute respect for ships covered by the Panamanian flag, some of which have fallen victim to unwarranted attacks, in open violation of international agreements.

Panama supports every effort to conclude agreements to end the fratricidal fighting among the Lebanese people. Likewise, it supports every action aimed achieving a peaceful reunification of the Korean people, which must be attained through a direct dialogue between the two sides. I express our desire that this be achieved promptly and that the Republic of Korea and Democratic People's Republic of Korea be admitted as full members so that the two parts of the Korean peninsula would be present in this organization. Likewise, Panama expresses its pleasure over every effort aimed at holding negotiations between the governments of the Republic of Argentina and the government of Her British Majesty to erase every sign of colonialism from the Malvinas Islands.

In addition, the destructive capacity of the nuclear weapons that the superpowers have deployed or have stored is such that the mere mention of figures reflecting their equilavent in dynamite per human being represents an accusing finger pointing to the preposterous course humankind is currently following.

The heads of state of governments of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden, and Tanzania, upon offering their collaboration to pave the way for agreements among countries that posses nuclear weapons, have put forth an initiative that all peoples of the world have welcomed with satisfaction. Their statements and the conclusions they reached in Mexico last month faithfully reflect their position and our hopes.

During the last few months, we have watched with close attention and keen interest the statements and proposals publicly put forth by the USSR and the United States because they revive hopes that these countries will make tangible progress toward fundamental agreements that will stave off the threat of a nuclear holocaust that has been looming over us for 4 decades. Any concrete step toward a ban on nuclear weapons and their storage, and every step that is taken to keep the arms race from extending and become generalized on earth will undoubtedly be a source of universal rejoicing. We can never allow a day to come when a human being will raise his eyes towards heaven looking for responses to eternal questions and find only the dreadful vision of his own destruction.

I wish to set on record our position on two terrible scourges of our times, which call for the strongest actions and permanent vigilance by all governments: terrorism and drugs. It is necessary that this organization strongly condemn terrorism in all of its forms and wherever its nefarious ramifications have emerged because no human conscience can condone the sacrifice of innocent victims for the sake of alleged struggle tactics or persuasion purposes, and regardless of whom the perpetrators of these unforgivable crimes are or regardless of whom their instigators or sponsors are.

The problem of drug trafficking and abuse -- which has reached overwhelming levels in many countries -- demands similar conduct. We have the urgent obligation to uproot this infamous tumor of contemporary human societies, which is corrupting and eroding most elementary principles of conduct that are regarded as indispensable in peoples' lives. In face of this continuing onslaught against the very essence of the loftiest aspirations and the fruits of humankind's social and cultural progress, it is necessary that we act in unison, indefatigably, and conscientiously to stamp out drug production, distribution, and trafficking. We must also devote equal vigliance, interest, and zeal to this goal at both the international and local level, and never fall for the vain pretenses of those who point to and condemn the crabgrass [cizana] in their neighbor's yard but close their eyes to that which grows in their own garden.

The drug problem should promote unity among men and consequently among nations, because the moment we realize human life is the most important thing there is, we will be able to build a common front that will save mankind from this courage. We acknowledge and applaud the efforts other states are making in this direction. Panama is not untouched by the situation. As a contribution to this common cause, in the next few days our country will issue a new law that will view the drug problem as an international problem and facilitate cooperation among states to supress this type of crime. It will facilitate, in the framework of bilateral reciprocity among nations, the confiscation of assets; it will further expedite the extradition of prisoners involved in drug cases; and it will impose stronger penalities for this calamity looming over our young people.

For chiefs of state facing the international financial commitments of their respective countries, it is perplexing to compare the foreign debts of the less-privileged countries with the military budgets of the big powers. On one hand we feel the desire of our people to live in a more dignified manner, and on the other, we see a growing capability for death and destruction. On one hand, we see giant populations living in extreme poverty, and on the other, a horrible and continuous refining of the machines of death and destruction.

The developing countries find satisfaction in the possiblity that the powerful countries will reach agreements; however, in the fields of economy and peace, the developing countries resent the fact that the limited possibilities for progress and peace of the weak are ignored. This situation forces Panama to back all efforts aimed at strengthening peace and security, especially at the regional level, but at the same time to make sure that part of the resources available are used, preferably, for those economic development and social progress programs that are urgently needed.

The first concern I want to point out in discussing current world economic problems is the suffocating situation created by the developing countries' foreign debts, a situation that does not allow those countries to satisfy the social needs of their people and does not permit adequate economic development. This situation should make creditor countries understand what is happening. The creditor countries are very much interested in safeguarding peace, liberty, and, especially, democracy; they should understand that misery and backwardness contain the genes of social nonconformity that lead people to agitation and violence in the search for political formulas to resolve their difficult situation.

The many complex problems that are part of the interdependent economies of our days create unrest; the rupture of social peace and the use of armed violence represent dangers of the rest of the world.

Inequality in the availability of capital and technological knowledge makes satisfactory progress and development the privilege of only a few nations. The unfortunate situation of the nonprivileged people, who are rocked by unsatisfied, just aspirations, represents a threat to all nations' peace and liberty.

The sooner the governments of those countries where wealth and power have been concentrated understand and accept this true situation, the sooner mankind will be on the road to a general implemention of the ideals of peace and liberty.

A profound analysis of economic relations among states must be made in order to create the conditions necessary for sustained world economic growth, and to achieve true equity in trade and in the study of the facts determining capital investments. The formulas adopted to face the debt crisis favor the creditor countries at the expense of the development and political stability of the debtor countries. Panama has decided to pay its debt, but it warns the international financial community that it must not try to make any country choose between solving the basic needs of its people and paying its debt with the pretext that this is the way to avoid a worldwide financial disaster.

In the face of this situation, the government of all the creditor and debtor nations and all the international credit institutions and organizations have the unpostponable obligation to propose creative solutions that make possible the resolution of the crisis without destroying the future.

Panama, aware of its responsibilities as a nation and of the responsibilities it may have because of its historic heritage as an amphictyonic host, hereby reaffirms its willingness to offer its territory for a summit of all countries and entities involved in finding -- through a realistic, creative, and constructive dialogue -- an elegant and effective solution to prevent a fatal outcome. In acknowledging the efforts the United Nations make in its permanent endeavor to safeguard peace, as well as its multiple activities aimed at promoting the material and spiritual progress of mankind, it is necessary to express the gratitude of the Panamanian people for the actions this organization has carried out and the influence it has exerted in favor of the ideals that the Panamanians pursue and the struggles we are waging.

We cannot forget the welcome of solidarity given to the proposal of Panamanian Ambassador Aquilino Boyd, that the UN Security Council meet in Panama at a crucial moment in our efforts to secure the abrogation of the shameful 1903 Canal Treaty. Later, former Panamanian President Dr Jorge Illueca was elected president of the 38th General Assembly. By this action, the organization honored Panama and we will always remember this.

Regarding the Central American crisis, I want to state that the Contadora Act for Peace and Cooperation delivered to the five Central American foreign ministers on 7 June of this year contained the results of 3 years and 6 months of talks and negotiations with the directly affected countries. This act included agreement proposals that were carefully studied, discussed, and analyzed. It excluded only some differences on international military maneuvers and the control and reduction of arms. That act, which contains many understandings reached with the participation of all the Central American countries after much stumbling and despite many difficulties, must be followed, of course, by the political decision of those countries to resolve whatever may have been left pending so that that with vision and realism they may move forward and sign the Peace Act.

As a result of the mediation of the Contadora and Support Groups, big differences, distrust, and deep-rooted rancor were overcome. During that time Contadora's spirit and actions kept the scope of the hostilities in check and prevented the outbreak of generalized war. Since the beginning of its efforts the Contadora Group has insisted that the conclusion of the conditions necessary for peace, that acceptance of and respect for those conditions, depend primarily on the Central American countries' goodwill and the endorsement by those countries that have important interests in the area. Panama, together with the other Contadora countries, is determined to continue struggling for the Latin American thesis favoring a peaceful solution of the conflict in Latin America. No form of pressure will shake our determination to continue working to conclude an international instrument that will restore peace in Central America.

The Republic of Panama wishes to state before this assembly that reactionary sectors with substantial financial resources and influence have come together to spin a web of slander and disrepute against the image of the Contadora Group countries. They have not spared any abuse in their treacherous attempt to undermine the path to a peaceful solution and frustrate our people's yearning for peace. Before this eminent tribunal, I charge that these very forces have targeted my country because they want to deny us the right to administer, operate, and defend the Panama Canal starting on the date agreed upon in the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, and also the right to keep the Panamanian Canal within strict security and providing efficient service to all the countries of the world.

Allow me to comment on a serious matter that concerns all the governments so properly represented here and that care about guarding the principles of the Charter of this organization and fully enforcing the international legal order. In September 1977, the international community welcomed the culmination of a struggle that had lasted for generations in Panama with the signing of the Carter treaties. With a lofty sense of justice, the great U.S. power and Panama, a young and small country, gave with those treaties a praiseworthy example of what the commitment to solve peacefully old disputes and deep differences can achieve.

Concerning that mutual interests should prevail above those things separting them, the two countries agreed on a system to administer, operate, and defend the Panama Canal until 31 December 1999 and turn over the interoceanic passageway to Panama without any taxes and in good functioning condition. However, on 27 September 1979, 4 days before those treaties were to enter into force, the U.S. Congress approved U.S. Law No 96-70 establishing policies the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] was to follow in terms of the treaties signed with the Republic of Panama. In this fashion, the rights inherent to an authentic joint administration were limited. Owing to this action, which amounts to submitting the norms of international law to the arbitrary rule of one party in order to impose its will, my country's protest was not only in coming. In addition to that protest, Panamanians have made many unilateral attempts [representaciones] to stop that situation.

By ignoring the scope and seriousness of those treaties between the two countries, the U.S. Congress unilaterally established a system that is still in force and whereby the U.S. side makes all decisions, with the Panamanian side merely expressing its disagreement and protests over the lack of regard for the rights of our Republic. Therefore, ever since the PCC took over administration of the interoceanic passegeway, some policies and practices at odds with the spirit of the treaties made between the United States and the Republic of Panama have been implemented. The Panamanian Foreign Ministry and PPC members have repeatedly denounced all actions we deem to be violations of the treaties. Thanks to our insistence, we have managed to achieve rectification of a few of the violations. However, some major ones have not been been considered.

Inadequate accounting practices implemented by the PCC have caused Panama not to receive funds she is lawfully entitled to, in accordance to Article XIII, Paragraph Four C. of the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977. No matter how insignificant these funds may be in any U.S. budget, they constitute a considerable contribution to my country's financial capacity to meet the urgent needs of its people. Moreover, PCC expenditures earmarked to conver expenses within the purview of the U.S. Treasury are allocated -- also unilaterally -- as the canal's operational expenditures. Earnings could be used to finance immediate improvements, without which the canal will be unable to meet the growing demands of international maritime traffic.

The labor policies, which also have been adopted without our consent, prevent Panamanians from occupying technical and administrative positions of greater responsibility as was established by the principle of increasing participation essential to guaranteeing that the transition on 31 December 1999 will take place without quarrels and complications of any sort. Thus my government, with renewed eagerness and unyielding resolution, is determined to achieve the abolition or considerable reform of U.S. Law No 96-70 so that it will not violate the agreements reached under the best intentions in 1977.

For our nation the signing of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties should have ended the great national struggle, but the approval of Law 96-70 presented a new struggle that today's Panamanians must face for the benefit of future generations.

Panama will faithfully continue fulfilling the obligations imposed on it by virtue of being a partner in the canal. It will continue to do so by putting forward the best spirit of cooperation and good faith with the surety that the sense of justice of the forgers of the great U.S. democracy will also be applied to the people living along the canal.

Obeying the profound vocation for peace that has distinguished the Panamanian people, I use this occasion to encourage the governments represented here that have not yet signed the canal's neutrality protocol to consider the convenience of doing it without delay, as that event will please us very much.

Mr President, the developing countries, particularly those in which hunger and misery still sink their terrifying claws in the majority of the population, are the true Achilles' heel of the human society. Man will not be able to live without the ghost of war as long as great and shameful differences continue to exist among the countries. Countries that have more capabilities and more goods can help level the heavy load of unsatisfied aspirations and correct the exaggerated inequalities that hang as threatening swords over the entire world.

There is a pressing need for all the world's nations and the people that form them, big and small, rich and poor, to give themselves entirely to the noble cause of uniting their efforts and potentials in order to find positive solutions to the serious problems caused by the lack of development.

Extreme needs move people away from civilized behavior and turn man into his own enemy. We must admit that the United Nations, whose creation over 40 years ago filled the world with hope through its noble goal of serving as the highest platform for countries to settle their conflicts through international dialogue in its highest expression, has weakened in the achievment of its purposes. This last bastion where world peace should be preserved cannot lose its importance, its respect, or the necessary vitality to comply with its supreme mission.

But for this to be so it becomes necessary that the energy that started it should be renewed, and that it receive the decided support of all the member countries that have become committed to the peace postulates established in its charter. But this support should not be limited to a cold adherence to just principles which are then broken with impunity, but should become an uncompromising norm of behavior facing any conflict that could threaten world peace and the sacred right to life that all peoples have.

Panama is and will always be a peace-loving nation. Because of her very special geography and what man's creative genius have made her, we Panamanians understood long ago the noble purposes of serving the world. The Latin American countries attained with their independence struggles the right to live in freedom and rule their destinies with the respect earned of others. That peace, which just as the illustrious Mexican Benito Juarez said rests upon the respect of the rights of others, is the banner of this organization and is the peace that Panama maintains and defends as a free, sovereign, and independent country.

In the Panamanian democracy, strengthened by its historical tradition we all want to renew and consolidate today, we have the necessary conditions for strengthening peace, freedom, and respectful relations with all the countries of the world. That peace should triumph over war, freedom over slavery, democracy over totalitarianism, justice over inequity, development over backwardness, that civilization imposes itself over obscurantism, and that man, as a citizen of the world, emerges over the whirlpool of time and circumstances, to the image and likeness of the Creator. Thank you. [applause]

Vice President Views Speech

PA240302 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] U.S. Ambassador to Panama Arthur Davis has declined to comment on the appeal made today by Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle at the United Nations calling for abolishing or substantially modifying Law 96-70.

Reporters asked the ambassador for his comments during a luncheon hosted this afternoon by well-known radio entrepreneur Aris de Icaza that was attended by both Ambassador Davis and Vice President of the Republic Roderick Esquivel.

When asked to comment on his conversation with Ambassador Davis, Vice President Esquivel said:

[Begin recording] I do not think Ambassador Davis had to voice any opinion to this effect. He feels that these are topics of conversation that should not separate Panama from the United States, and his statements are well in line with the feelings of the president of the Republic and myself. On numerous occasions we have said that we are not enemies of the United States. However, it is our duty as Panamanians, politicians, and leaders -- and, in this case as the president -- to defend the interests of Panama at all costs as any politician or responsible Panamanian would do, regardless of political affiliation.

This does not imply, in any way, that we are enemies of the United States. Therefore, Ambassador Davis' statements are very well put, because they reiterate that they [the United States] are not our enemies, either. [end recording]

SHULTZ PROMISES DELVALLE COMPLIANCE WITH CANAL

PA251709 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 24 Sep 86 ppl, 10

[By Euclides M. Corro]

[Text] New York, 24 Sep — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz yesterday promised Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle that his government will resolve all the problems Panama has listed regarding compliance with the Torrijos-Carter Treaties. Delvalle specifically referred to Law 96-70, calling it a clear violation of the agreement signed in 1977. The Panamanian president also said that the developing countries cannot be strangled because of their foreign debts. The president was accompanied by Foreign Minister Jorge Abadia Arias and Panama's ambassador to the United States, Kaiser Bazan. Shultz was accompanied by Elliot Abrams.

Minister Abadia said during an interview with LA REPUBLICA that Shultz' visit to the hotel where Delvalle is staying was "extraordinarily positive" and "frank and cordial." At 1100 this morning, President Delvalle held a news conference in Room Two of the United Nations. The conference, which lasted 30 minutes, was granted to correspondents accredited to the United Nations.

PRD PRESIDENT ON PROPOSED CIA DRUG INQUIRY

PA251940 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1815 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD], described as bold the U.S. Senate's approval of a resolution asking the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, to investigate alleged illicit activities by the Panamanian Government and Defense Forces.

[Begin recording] [Escobar] I describe that as a daring act, as renewed meddling by a group of U.S. senators in the country's internal affairs. I feel that the U.S. Senate has absolutely no right to take such a step and that if the Senate really wants to investigate the drug problem, a Senate commission should be designated to investigate U.S. senators, soldiers, and officials — not Panamanians.

[Reporter] In your opinion, does this new action fall within the framework of actions to limit Panama's presence within the Contadora Group, or as pressure to train the Nicaraguan mercenaries in the canal area, or to make Panama change its foreign policy?

[Escobar] Yes. I believe it is part of the continuing pressure to destablize our country; force the country to withdraw from the Contadora Group, which is a peaceful means of solving the Central American conflict; and continue the U.S. strategy of ridiculing the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

[Reporter] Will Panamanian political parties such as the Christian Democratic Party or the Eisenmann group participate? They have been lobbying in the United States to get some kind of U.S. Senate or government action against Panama.

[Escobar] It is very possible because there are Panamanians who are incapable of carrying out an internal political campaign that will really gather popular support, and they have resorted to lobbying at the U.S. Senate. However, I cannot make a categorical statement regarding a fact of which I have no proof. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS RESUME WITH MOROCCO

PA251435 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpts] A document on the resumption of diplomatic relations between our country and Morocco was signed today at UN headquarters; tomorrow, an official anouncement on this will be made simultaneously in the two capitals. [passage omitted]

It was reiterated that our resumption of relations with Morocco will not affect our country's ties with the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic. Meanwhile, our country's ambassadors to the governments of more than 20 nations and international organizations were officially presented today to representatives of the press, during an event held at the Foreign Ministry.

According to Acting Foreign Minister Carlos Rivera, these diplomatic representatives were carefully selected in accordance with the way in which our country's foreign policy has been conceived.

GOVERNMENT DENIES RESELLING OIL TO SOUTH AFRICA

FL250138 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2220 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] San Jose, 24 Sep [NOTIMEX] -- Industry, Energy and Mines Minister Alvaro Umana has said that Costa Rica will never sell South Africa oil purchased at preferential prices from Mexico or Venezuela. We do not even have diplomatic relations with Pretoria, said Umana, much less trade relations which would endanger our traditional friendship and the beneficial treaty that Mexico and Venezuela gave us when the San Jose agreement was approved under critical economic circumstances.

We are friends with the governments during good times and bad times and because of this Costa Rica will never compete in the international oil market much less resell oil to South Africa even though we have received and are receiving several offers, said the minister. The newspaper LA NACION published reports this month on the resale of oil and this was echoed internationally.

Umana recalled that the government of President Oscar Arias recently broke diplomatic relations with South Africa and an oil transaction with that regime would be a flagrant contradiction of that decision. [passage omitted]

EL SALVADOR

UNGO: 29 SEP MEETING NOT AGREED UPON

PA260326 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Sep 86

[Text] Guillermo Ungo, leader of the FDR of El Salvador, said in Panama City that the meeting between the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government scheduled for 29 September still has not been agreed upon because Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte has refused to continue to hold preliminary meetings.

[Begin Ungo recording] The dialogue between the government and the FMLN-FDR was interrupted on 30 November 1984 and has continued to remain so. Nearly 2 years have passed. Our latest efforts for this meeting have been thwarted by the lack of an accord with the government. We feel that the case is still open. Our proposal to the government through the archbishop, who acts as mediator, is still in force. This proposal deals with continuing to hold -- either here in Panama City or Mexico City -- preliminary meetings to reach an accord on the pending points. [end recording]

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES U.S. HAND IN ECONOMIC PLAN

PA252319 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 24 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Yesterday, the Honduran Government asserted that the current economic plan was made mostly by the Honduran economic cabinet after long discussions ordered by Honduran President Jose Azcona Hoyo.

The government made this assertion because of the statements made by U.S. Ambassador to Honduras John Arthur Ferch, who said that the Honduran Government's economic plan had been made by U.S. Government officials, President Azcona, and Presidential designate Jaime Rosenthal.

According to Ferch, those U.S. officials included technicians from the Agency for International Development, USAID, and Ambassador Ferch himself, who regretted not being in Honduras to see the results of the economic strategy.

Carlos Falck, the advisory minister of the president, who also participated in the plan as a member of the economic cabinet, said that the document was approved by an express decision of the Honduran president.

Falck added: "The president ordered a study of all the possible choices and the due discussion and analysis of those options by the Honduran experts before submitting the project to the consideration of the economic cabinet."

Falck said that the sole objective of the plan is to improve the Honduran economy in general, and that the plan will be in effect during the 4 years of Azcona's presidential term, although he did not mention the total cost of the investment that the plan will require.

In addition, Falck said that the plan includes USAID assistance funds to strengthen the Honduran currency and the balance of payments. The plan also includes loans for development projects, for food imports like wheat, and for the modernization of public administration.

In this regard, it is important to point out that in 1984, during President Roberto Suazo Cordova's government, the Honduras-United States Bilateral Economic Commission was created for the study of the country's economic problems.

That commission is formed by members of the Honduran economic cabinet and USAID and U.S. Embassy representatives.

Some of the commission's duties are: to contribute to the reduction of the public deficit; to promote the development of exports of nontraditional products; to encourage private investment; to reduce excessive public expenditures; and to turn parastate enterprises, like those created by the National Investment Corporation, to private hands.

According to official figures, the economic assistance granted to the Honduran Government by USAID in the 1984-1985 period was $312 million, and that amount of money is expected to increase considerably in the coming years despite the restrictions that the U.S. Congress is imposing on foreign assistance.

President Azcona Hoyo's administration is facing its greatest problem because over 400,000 Honduran are unemployed, and that figure could increase to 700,000 in the next 5 years.

Rosenthal on U.S. Influence

PA260210 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Honduran Presidential Delegate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva has said: Honduras is a pawn of U.S. policies in Nicaragua. Pay close attention to the details. Presidential Delegate Jaime Rosenthal Oliva acknowledged that John Ferch, former U.S. ambassador to Honduras, and (Antonis Anteluchi), former chief of the Agency for International development, USAID, were involved in drafting the government's current economic plan, but he clarified that this was not an imposition. Rosenthal recalled that when the government took office it did not find specific economic plans, although negotiations had been conducted with USAID. However, those plans had not been carried out because the United States had suspended disbursement of technical assistance.

Rosenthal Oliva justified the U.S. Government involvement in drawing up the economic plan arguing that the plan and the country's development are closely linked to the foreign aid which, in particular, comes from the United States. He said that one must be realistic and obtain that aid in order to implement the development of an economic plan, and that without that economic aid the country could not advance. However, he stated that experts of USAID, the Central Bank -- who had their own plans -- and the Treasury Ministry drew up the phases of this plan based on statistics and projections. Rosenthal noted that the government had to participate at the highest levels in the final negotiations so that later it would not be said that Honduras was unable to meet its commitments. he insisted that in order for the country to meet its commitments, its participation must be at the highest level. According to the official, in this respect the government does not want the economic plan to become a dead letter. I do not think that anybody should be ashamed that Ambassador Ferch was involved in the discussion of the plan. he is a highly qualified and able man. Honduras had a good friend in him, and we knew what we were doing, he said.

Likewise, Rosenthal added that we cannot help thinking that for the United States, the main issue is their domestic policies. In this regard, the United States drafted its policies towards Nicaragua, and within those policies Honduras is a pawn. I think that former Ambassador Ferch keenly felt that Honduras' economic development should come before our other problems. He was a great collaborator with the Honduran people and of the people he represented, Rosenthal noted.

Rosenthal felt that it would be regrettable if the plan was not implemented, adding that the discussions on the plan should center on its virtues and the advantages it may bring, and not necessarily on who drafted it.

NICARAGUA

BISHOP VEGA INTERVIEWED ON EXPULSION

PA251828 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 21 Sep 86 pp 1, 2

[Report on interview given by Nicaraguan Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega to Sara Jimenez; date and place not given]

[Text] "I want to return to my country, not to be silenced, thrown in jail, or blackmailed, but in order to become a sign of freedom for my people," Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega has said. Msgr Vega, the vice president of the Episcopal Conference, was expelled from Nicaragua in the first week of July, precisely when His Holiness John Paul II was visiting Colombia. The pope condemned the expulsion during one of the homilies he delivered in Colombia.

The bishop was born in Nagarote, Leon Department, but has spent most of his life outside his country. He was ordained a priest in 1945 in Montreal, Canada, and then served in El Salvador. He returned to Nicaragua in 1968, and was ordained a bishop 2 years later. Since then, he has been the spiritual guide of 150,000 persons, most of them peasants from the area of Chontales and Rio San Juan.

There Was No Invitation

Just as some of the letters of the Apostles begin: "In those days," the bishop was in his office when he was invited to visit the political chief of the region. On his way to the meeting, he was forced to board a helicopter. The helicopter landed moments later on the Honduran border. He was left there, with only the clothes he was wearing and some cash in his pocket. In Tegucigalpa, the archbishop solved his clothing problem, and helped him obtain his documents from the government.

"The only thing that I could think of was to commend my soul to God, because I did not know where I was going or what would happen to me," Msgr Vega tells EL SIGLO as he explains what he thinks and what the war situation of his country means, not only for Nicaragua and Latin America, but for the rest of the world.

[Jimenez] Msgr: You are accused of having gone to Washington to request money to fight against the government, and it is said that this is the reason for your expulsion. Is this exactly what happened?

[Vega] We Nicaraguans are fully entitled to defend ourselves in the face of any type of aggression. The fact that I presented the Nicaraguan situation in Washington was interpreted as if I were directly asking for help. However, the way I presented the issue was nothing but an analysis of the situation. Evidence of this is the fact that the commanders have never been able to deny the truth of my charges, although they insist that my charges were the reason for the approval of the $100 million in assistance. However, one must distinguish between being a witness and being a judge; I was a witness of what our people are enduring. Being a witness does not mean being the author of the actions. The intellectual and direct author of the situation is the FSLN. First, they would have to deny the facts and not the charges that I made. Second, a difference must be established between being a witness and a judge and that of being an executor. If they do not want an armed clash, they will simply have to respect the people, not to continue to repress them, and then we will be on a civic path. However, if they continue to attack the people, the people have a right to defend themselves. There is no political thesis that says that any group has a right to kill and crush, to take over everything.

[Jimenez] It is the mission of the Church to rescue man from slavery. The Church rejects the intervention of priests in politics. Have your church superiors ever called your attention to this fact?

[Vega] In the face of a totalitarian government where everything that involves thoughts, expressions, rights to work, the benefits of work, and even the power to live in one place or another is controlled, and there is no freedom at all, it is necessarily the mission of the Church to rescue man from all ignorance and slavery.

However, I was insisting on a dialectical confrontation, not one of elimination, destroying, or annihilating the other, or of ending with the other. One should not be surprised that while politics seeks to dominate the thoughts and expressions of man, we cannot find them in reason. [sentence as published] On the other hand, my attitude has always been in line with the norms of the Church, and the Church has never admonished me.

[Jimenez] What do you think about interventionism? Should it be accepted in some cases?

[Vega] We must bear in mind that we are no longer living in the era of interventionisms or imperialisms; we must be in the era of interdependencies, and it is a lie that the small states totally depend on the larger states, because the large states also depend on the small ones.

My opinion is that a new formula must be presented. A new relationship between nations must be presented, not one of imperialism and interventionism, but one of interaction.

It is a fact that the Soviet bloc has intervened in the decisions and rights of the Nicaraguan citizens, inculcating a complete ideology of hatred and division in the nations themselves [mismas naciones]. What is involved is the destruction of Latin American unity. The continents must defend themselves and protect themselves from any kind of interventionism, but not through this line of hatred and contempt.

It is a fact that our people need a process of true social-political changes, not political party changes by those who obtain power at the expense of others. That would not be the change needed. The true change would be for the groups that have been set aside and left without any voice or vote, and who live as if this were not their nation, to then have the same basic equality as all other citizens.

[Jimenez] Do you not think that what the United States is doing is interventionism?

[Vega] Interventionism is when one intervenes in the decisions that correspond to the nation. However, I do not think the United States is intervening in the sovereignty of the nation.

[Jimenez] Now, looking at your country from the outside, what do you think of your country's future?

[Vega] It is difficult to know what people can do when they do not have freedeom. If they have to hide in silence, as is unfortunately happening now in Nicaragua, they will not know what path to take.

One cannot speak of the future, because the future of this people is most uncertain now.

RADIO TERMS ARIAS' UN SPEECH 'INCOHERENT'

PA251505 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The violent speech delivered by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias at the National Assembly [as heard] echoed the same arguments that Reagan presented 3 days ago at the inaugural debate against the Sandinist people's revolution.

President Arias used the UN podium to make false and irresponsible accusations against the Nicaraguan Government. He defended his government's alleged neutrality by saying that his country will not allow any armed group -- including Somozist guards -- to use Costa Rican territory to attack neighboring states.

Yesterday, President Oscar Arias opened the 41st UN General Assembly's morning session, and in his attacks, showed the same warmongering policy the United States uses against Nicaragua. Arias accused the Nicaraguan Government of having betrayed a pro-liberty struggle, and said the Sandinist regime's evolution has turned Central America into another setting for the East-West conflict. Arias added: In Central America -- specifically on the road chosen by those commanders, who betrayed a revolution destined to bring democracy back to various generations who only knew opression -- there is no relief for anyone.

The conflicting and incoherent speech clearly showed that the Central American allies of the United States view the solution to the crisis in terms of war, and not in terms of peaceful existence.

Tinoco Comments

PA251520 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations -- Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco has said that the violent attacks launched by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez at the UN General Assembly do not contribute to dialogue and the peace negotiations in Central America.

Tinoco said that the tone used by President Arias was not in agreement with the current need for negotiations that the Contadora and Support Groups demand from the Central American nations.

According to Tinoco, Arias' statements followed the lines of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's UN speech delivered 3 days ago when he participated in the inaugural session.

Tinoco said: Arias' speech was a sort of an echo of the leader of the U.S. Adminstration's speech.

CORRESPONDENTS EXPELLED FOR 'SLANDEROUS' REPORTS

FL252340 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The correspondents of the western news agencies FRANCE-PRESSE, Noel Lorthiois, and REUTER, Robert Powell, were expelled from Cuba today for transmitting slanderous information offered by criminal and former counterrevolutionary prisoners.

In a note released by the National Information Agency, it was also stressed that the two journalists were adding to the enemy's propaganda machinery which is capable of transforming Batista's police, terrorist convicts and pretenders, into political dissidents and common criminals into human rights champions.

'Dissident' Reportedly Arrested

PA251359 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1333 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Havana, 25 Sep (EFE) -- Cuban dissident Elizardo Sanchez Santa Cruz, who met with the AFP and REUTER reporters forced to leave the country, has been arrested by the police, family sources have informed EFE.

According to the sources, Sanchez Santa Cruz, a former political prisoner who is vice president of the so-called "Cuban Human Rights Committee," which is not legally recognized in Cuba, was arrested at approximately 0200 this morning.

Sanchez Santa Cruz met with correspondents of the French and British news agencies in Havana last Monday. During the meeting, he discussed human rights and the number of prisoners in Cuba.

The sources said that police searched the house and took Elizardo Sanchez to the state security offices.

SHEVARDNADZE TO VISIT IN EARLY OCTOBER

PA251911 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Soviet Foreign Affairs Minister Eduard Shevardnadze will make a brief working visit to Cuba in early October. The Soviet official's visit is in response to an invitation from the Communist Party and the Government of Cuba.

ATA REPORTS FURTHER ON ALBANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

AU181215 Tirana ATA in English 1052 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Tirana, September 18 (ATA) -- The protocol on the exchange of goods and payments for 1987 between the government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the government of the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana on September 16, 1986.

The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Shane Korbeci and for the Cuban side by the Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Ruiz Cabrisas. Attending the signing ceremony were the members of the two delegations. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Cuban Gezim Arapi.

The People's Socialist Republic of Albania will export to the Republic of Cuba: copper wires and cables, tomato sauce, tinned fish and canned vegetables, jams, cognac, wine, apples, artistic articles, etc.; and will import: sugar, pharmaceutical raw material and medical equipment, school and sport articles, etc.

During its stay in Havana, the delegation was welcomed by the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Antonio Esquivel Yedra. It had meetings also with the Minister of Home Trade Manuel Sosa Vila, the Minister of Foodstuff Industry Alejandro Roca, the Minister of Light Industry Roberto Ogando and others.

PRC DELEGATION MEETS WITH RODRIGUEZ, DEPARTS

FL250059 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Politburo Member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers, met today with Deputy Zeng Tao and the members of his PRC National Peoples' Assembly which later departed for the PRC.

Central Committee Member Severo Aguirre del Cristo, vice president of the National Assembly of the Peoples' Government [ANPP], accompanied the Chinese deputies to the airport. During their 1 week tour of the nation, the Chinese deputies visited centers of economic, social, and tourist interest. Also accompanying them to the airport were other ANPP members. [passage omitted]

GUANTANAMO BASE TREATIES DISCUSSED AT MEETING

FL240244 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Excerpt] The first maritime law meeting began today in Havana with the participation of 200 delegates. Lawyers, experts in the field, and maritime specialists will debate current topics in the area of international maritime law.

One of the most awaited conferences was on the Guantanamo Naval Base Perpetuity Treaties given by Dr Olga Miranda Bravo, legal director of the foreign ministry.

The event will end on 25 September. [passage omitted]

FDR LEADER ZAMORA INTERVIEWED ON DIALOGUE

PA251447 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Interview given by Ruben Zamora, FDR vice president, to unidentified correspondent; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Zamora, in your opinion, what happened, or who is to blame for the collapse of the dialogue between the government of Napoleon Duarte and the guerrillas?

[Zamora] I believe it is obvious that the Salvadoran Armed Forces placed a straitjacket on the talks which prevented the dialogue. We chose Sesori because it was a nonmilitarized town. Immediately after our choice, the Armed Forces occupied and militarized it. Then they refused to demilitarize the town so the dialogue could be held. This situation made it impossible to reach an agreement on matters of security for the dialogue. Therefore, this situation interferred with the dialogue. The talks have failed because the Armed Forces do not want a dialogue, and because Napoleon Duarte definitely does not have the power to go ahead with the dialogue.

[Correspondent] What will be the attitude of the FDR, of which you are vice president, and of the FMLN, following the collapse of the talks with the government?

[Zamora] Our fronts insist on the need for a negotiated political solution through a dialogue. We see other sectors of Salvadoran society demanding a solution to the conflict. In line with this, we will continue seeking a consensus among the nation's sectors in favor of a solution based on peace and justice for our people. We are sure we will get our wish.

HONDURAN RIGHTS LEADER PROTESTS REPRESSION

PA251540 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Honduran human rights activists reported in Washington that military sectors in his country are trying to repress the opposition.

Ramon Custodio, president of the Honduran Human Rights Committee, said those actions are a prelude to an escalation of the war carried out by Somozist bands against Nicaragua from Honduran territory.

Custodio mentioned the existence of a blacklist that includes politicians, teachers, and labor leaders who are possible victims of future repression.

MEXICAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER PESQUEIRA ARRIVES

FL251533 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1417 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Mexican Agriculture and Water Resources Secretary Eduardo Pesqueira Olea has arrived in Cuba heading a delegation which will remain in this country until 28 September.

Cuban Agriculture Minister Adolfo Diaz Suarez welcomed the Mexican delegation at the Jose Marti International Airport.

MIRET, SOVIET PETROLEUM MINISTER TOUR OIL FIELD

FL232324 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Politburo Member Pedro Miret and Soviet Petroleum Industry Minister Vasiliy Dinkov have toured the Boca de Jaruco Hydrocarbon field in Havana province.

Central Committee Members Pedro Chavez, first party secretary in Havana Province, and Marcos Portal, basic industry minister, also visited the area, which is one of the largest oil reserves in Cuba.

The Soviet minister and his delegation also will tour oil areas in Panadero and Pinar del Rio and hold talks with Cuban leaders.

CEMA LABOR RESEARCH MEETING BEGINS IN HAVANA

FL240305 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The 11th CEMA Coordination Meeting of Scientific research institutes of labor has begun in Havana with an agenda that will extend through Friday 26 September.

Upon opening the meeting, Enrique Gutierrez, first vice president of the state committer for labor and social security, said the meeting is favorable for Cuba since the country is carrying out a process of rectifying errors in the labor area.

The CEMA meeting will include topics such as complete and effective occupations, perfecting the system of working hours, elevating efficiency in salaries, and other topics.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH ROMANIA -- Cuban and Romanian representatives signed the 1986-1990 trade agreement in Bucharest. These agreements are for trade of more than $1.4 billion. This is 20 percent more than during the 1981-1985 period. Cuba will provide Romania with sugar, nickle, and other products, while Romania will provide transportation equipment, industrial raw material, and food. [Summary] [Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86 PA]

BARBADOS

CUBAN AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

FL252226 Bridgetown CANA in English 2205 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Sept 25, CANA — The new Cuban ambassador to Barbados, Severino Mansur Jorge, today presented his letters of accrediation to Governor-General Sir Hugh Springer, the Foreign Ministry said. Mansur Jorge, who is also accredited to Trinidad and Tobago, will be based in Havana. He succeeds Ivan Cesar Martinez Montalvo. Barbados and Cuba established diplomatic relations in 1972.

HAITI

OPPOSITION FORMS NEW COUNCIL; DEMANDS CNG RESIGN

FL252212 Bridgetown CANA in English 2146 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Port-au-Prince, Sept 25, CANA-REUTER — A coalition of opposition politicians today appealed to Haiti's ruling National Council of Government (CNG) to resign and hand over power to a new council headed by a former justice minister.

The coalition said in a nationally broadcast radio message that a new council had been formed at a meeting late last night attended by over 100 opposition politicians. The statement described the present CNG as ineffective and called for a peaceful march tomorrow in the capital as a test of the new council's strength. It said marchers would call for a national school strike to protest the CNG.

General Jean Beliotte, acting chief of staff under current CNG head Lieutenant General Henri Namphy, today denied any knowledge of a new council formed by the coalition. One highly placed army officer, who spoke on the condition his name not be used, said of the coalition, "They are jokers who want to create a schism in the army, but they have no chance at all."

The coalition said the new council would be headed by Gerard Gourgue, 60, a former justice minister and one of two civilians in the original six-member CNG that took power when ousted dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier fled Haiti on February 7 after popular uprising. Gorgue, who was the head of Haiti's Human Rights Leauge under Duvalier, resigned from the CNG less than a month after Duvalier's ouster to protest the council's allowing a supporter of the former dictator to flee to Brazil. The coalition said Gourgue would be president of the new council. It said other members would be Colonel Octave Cayard, 68, a supporter of Francois "Papa Doc" Duvalier, who in 1970 turned against the dictator and fled into exile, and a military officer described only as "the highest military officer in Haiti."

Meanwhile, police in the poverty-stricken coastal city of Gonaives, about 80 miles (120 km) north of the capital, said about 1,000 young people marched through the streets today, demanding the governing council's resignation.

Reached by telephone at the police barracks, a police official, who declined to give his name, said the demonstrators erected barricades, burned tires, and halted traffic on the main road between Port-au-Prince and the northern city of Cap-Haitien. The official said the demonstration began after plainclothes police from the capital attempted to arrest a suspect in the slaying of an army sergeant killed during an attack on a police post in Port-au-Prince last week. The official said the plainclothes agents abandoned the attempt after they were beaten up by demonstrators. Gonaives, one of the poorest cities in Haiti, was a hotbet of the unrest which led to the downfall of the Duvalier government last February.

JAMAICA

MINISTER SAYS AMERICAS' WATCH REPORT EXAGGERATED

FL252128 Bridgetown CANA in English 1940 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Sept 25, CANA - National Security Minister Winston Spaulding today described as amazing and clearly exaggerated the report of a New York-based human rights group accusing Jamaica police of serious violations of human rights.

Spaulding promised a fuller response to the 64-page report later, but claimed the report ignored government's strong human rights programmes and achievements... What is puzzling and disturbing is that an organization which would lay claim to being just and responsible...could have made such sweeping allegations damaging to any country... (could) commit the basic injustice of not asking any of the appropriate authorities in Jamaica to comment on the allegations, Spaulding added.

The report was issued by America's Watch and accused the Jamaica police of summary executions, unlawful detentions and assaults, and confining detainees in squalid and degrading conditions. America's Watch said Spaulding was among officials it spoke to in Jamaica in compiling the report.

Jamaica does not claim to be a unique jurisdiction which does not experience problems of police excess, illegality, or unjustified violence, Spaulding said. The issues are the extent of such abuses and the policy and the actions of government, the director of public prosecution, the courts, and the police force in dealing with them, he added.

America's Watch, which monitors human rights in Central and South America and the Caribbean, said Jamaica does have the structures to deal with the problems it identified, but was apparently lacking in the political will.

ST LUCIA

COMMONWEALTH NATIONS CALL FOR ECONOMIC HELP

FL252224 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Castries, St Lucia, Sept 25, CANA -- Developing commonwealth countries called for more economic help from industrial nations today as finance ministers and senior officials wound up a two-day meeting in this Caribbean nation. Delegates from 45 commonwealth countries met here to prepare for next week's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The poorer countries pushed for steps to help revive their economic growth, including debt concessions similar to those extended to Mexico recently and more special drawing rights from the IMF to increase liquidity. They hope those and other steps might help to stem capital outflows from the developing world, which last year totalled 30 billion dollars.

Britain and Canada disagreed with developing countries' pessimism on world economic recovery and were not optimistic on proposals for more special drawing rights (SDR). "There isn't sufficient support for this at present so it is not realistic to focus on for the near future," a senior Western monetary official said.

S. Venkitaran, leader of the Indian delegation, said India supported an issue of at least 15 billion SDR a year to help developing countries grow out of recession. He pointed out there were no SDR allocations between 1980-86, because industrial nations feared inflation. Venkitaran also urged a substantial widening of World Bank lending. [passage omitted]